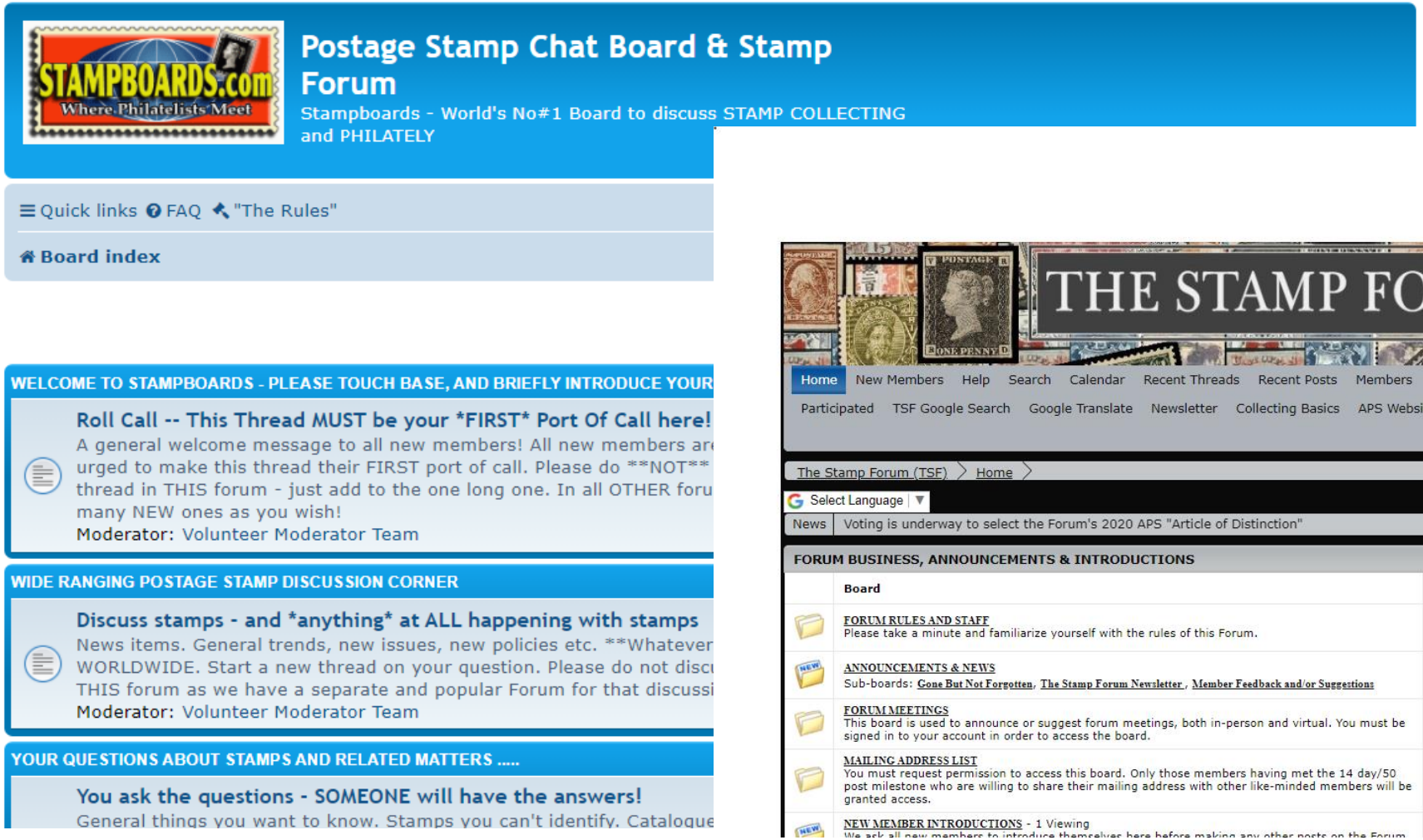
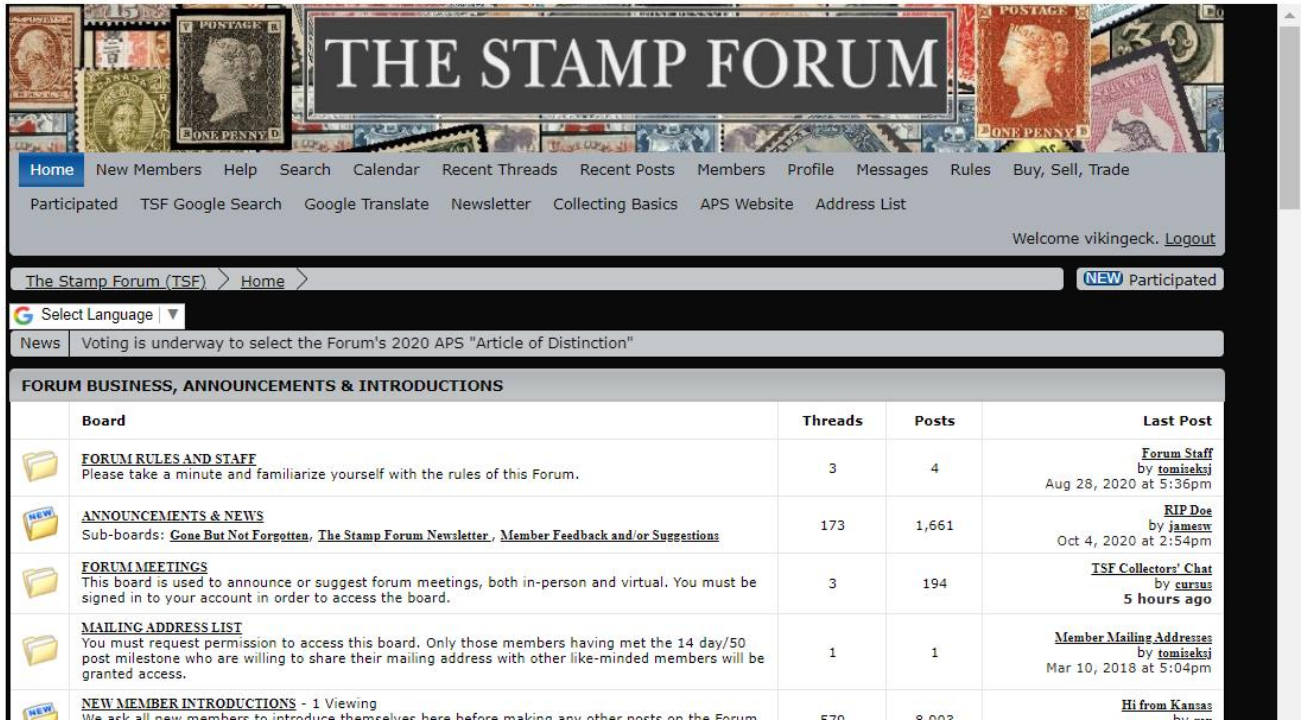
“Postal History is more than just Stamp collecting.”

Internet chat Groups





Macon GA postmark .....need some explanation Reply

« Prev 1 Next » Actions Search...

vikingeck
Member

Posts: 953
What I collect: Samoa, Tobacco theme, Mail in Wartime, anything odd and unusual!
Member is Online

Sep 21, 2019 at 5:21pm Mick, nikhil, and 1 more like this Quote Edit

Hello America !

I have a postmark for MACON Georgia, Hey I've just seen the date it's Halloween !

but what does the rest of the cancel mean please? TR CLK ?

what ever it is , it's better than a poke in the eye from a wet umbrella!

stamphinger
Member

Sep 21, 2019 at 6:57pm Ryan, Mick, and 3 more like this Quote

Hi vikingeck:

Well, if this cover was posted at a railway station at track level, I'd say it was canceled by a transfer clerk. A transfer clerk was a postal employee (Railway Mail Service), who had an office at track level and whose job was to oversee the transfer of mail from one RPO route to others, especially registered mail. Interesting cancel, perhaps, others will weigh in on it.

Don StampHinger

Typical screen shot from TSF.

I uploaded an image and asked a question about a US Cancel. In a couple of hours had a response from another member which answered my question ..

"Postal History is more than just Stamp Collecting"

COFFEE HOUSE MAIL- LIVERPOOL SHIP LETTER

It was often convenient for gentlemen to have mail delivered to their local Coffee House, where business was discussed and transacted.

Lloyds Insur**anc**e started in one such Coffee House.

Benjamin Franklin was a member of the "**New England Coffee House "** A centre for Trans Atlantic Trade deals and a meeting place for Ex-pat Americans

July 1815 the letter deals with shipping cotton, the proposed vessel is bound for Antwerp via Bordeaux calling at Falmouth,not direct to Liverpool as the agent would prefer where he could arrange a return freight more easily

INDIAN PETER's COFFEE HOUSE

Two letters by Williamson's Penny post . Both "NOT PAID", Typical Lawyer to lawyer, I guess the client paid as usual

29 March 1788

15 Nov 1790

Peter set himself up in a tavern but also ran a print shop, and a Penny post in Edinburgh "within a mile of the market cross ". 17 Drop off shops , 4 postmen and an hourly delivery .

Aberdeen Press and Journal April 4 1986

The years 1740-46 saw a spate of kidnappings. .....the practice was not exclusive to Aberdeen..... .....but one estimate put the number of victims at 600.

The kidnapping trade was supplemented by people selling children or relatives..... .....The account book of Baillie William Fordyce ....”to Robert Ross for listing his son , one shilling”.....”to McLean for listing his brother”

The white indentured labour (slavery) for up to 10 years, was sold to a master in America. In Williamson’s case ***....“ for £16 to Hugh Wilson a fellow Scot .....Himself having been Kidnapped from Perth some years previously.”***

That money eventually paid the Ships Captain and the kidnappers for the passage and their trouble !

After being sold into slavery . . .

HE was only eight when he was kidnapped in Aberdeen and sold as a slave in America. It was the beginning of Peter Williamson's adventures . . . captive of Red Indians . . . army volunteer . . . prisoner of the French. And more trouble awaited him when he returned to this country in the mid-1750s. RON WALKER and COLIN McCULLOUGH tell the extraordinary story of "Indian Peter".

A life of adventure for North-east kidnap victim

IN the first half of the 18th century, the poor people of Scotland led a bleak and wretched existence. Years of dearth, brought about by poor harvests, were commonplace and the population faced misery, starvation and death.

It was against this background that Peter Williamson was born in 1730 at Hirnley, two miles north-east of Aboyne.

The son of an impoverished crofter, he was sent to live with his aunts in Aberdeen following the death of his mother, and it was there that his remarkable story was to begin.

When he was eight, Peter was playing on the quay when he was approached by two sailors and cajoled into

appers and Peter was con-
ined with a number of other
oys, bound for a life of
lavery in North America.

The years 1740-46 saw a
pate of such kidnappings in
he area, with the result that
he inhabitants were, as one
ecalled, "generally afraid to
end their boys on errands to
berdeen for fear they should
e carried off".

There were cases of boys as
oung as five and six being
aken from their beds while
heir parents slept.

The practice was not exclu-
ve to Aberdeen, but the city
ained an unenviable reputa-
on, with one estimate put-
ng the number of victims at
00.

The kidnapping trade was
upplemented by people sell-
g their children or relatives
the slavers. Poverty could
e so extreme that even the
onds of natural affection
ere broken down.

The account book of Baillie
illiam Fordyce bears poig-
ant witness to the despera-
on of the times: "To Robert
oss for listing his son, one
illing" (5p) and "To Mac-
an for listing his brother,
onald, one shilling and six-
ence" (7½p).

The children who fell vic-
m to the kidnappers, who
ere in the pay of a number of
ealthy Aberdeen mer-
hants, were shut up in a
arn in The Green and neigh-
ouring Rennie's Wynd.

They were encouraged to
lay cards and were enter-
ained by a piper, ploys
esigned to divert their
oughts from escape.

In some cases, the barn
roved insufficient to house
l the captives and the
ublic workhouse, the tol-
ooth and the common

PETER WILLIAMSON in the costume of a Red Indian chief

. . . and as the man who made good in Edinburgh

£16 to Hugh Wilson, a fellow-Scotsman. This should have been the start of his suffering, since slave owners were not generally noted for their kindness or charity, but, as luck would have it, Peter found Wilson a fair and benevolent master.

This is partly explained by the fact that the master had himself gone to America as a slave, having been kidnapped from Perth some years previously.

Treated more like a son than a slave, Peter worked for Wilson for nine years and, when the master died, inherited his best horse, saddle and clothes.

A free man at last, he

with land and a good house and he settled down to enjoy his new status.

His good fortune was not to last. On the night of October 2, 1754, he was at home alone when he heard the ominous sound of an Indian war cry. A Cherokee raiding party were attacking his home and Peter rushed for his rifle to defend himself.

Despite the odds, he held them off until they promised to spare his life if he surrendered.

Knowing that he could not hold out for much longer, he reluctantly gave himself up. His life was saved, but the house and outbuildings were burned to the ground and

The next few days were a nightmare as Peter was compelled to witness a series of murders as the Indians raided every isolated house that lay between them and their camp.

In two of these raids, entire families, with the exception of one man to carry the spoils, were killed and then scalped.

For several weeks, he remained a prisoner until one night, when most of the Indians had gone on a raid, he escaped.

Peter eventually made his way back to his father-in-law's, arriving there on January 4, 1755, only to find that his suffering was not at an end. His wife, heartbroken by

brief. He was captured by the French at Fort Oswego in 1756 and marched to Quebec. Following an exchange of prisoners, Peter was shipped back to England, enduring a six-week journey made worse by overcrowding and the meagre ration of one biscuit and 2oz. of pork a day.

He landed at Plymouth, his army service over as a result of a hand wound.

His most immediate problem was lack of money; all he had was his army severance pay, a paltry six shillings (30p).

He set off for home and got as far as York before his funds ran out. The solution to his lack of money lay in the publication of a manuscript he had written relating his adventures. "French and Indian Cruelty: exemplified in the Life and Various Vicissitudes of Fortune of Peter

the book while dressed in the costume of a Red Indian chief. The proceeds enabled him to continue his journey north.

Peter Williamson's homecoming to Aberdeen in June, 1758, proved to be less than auspicious. A section of his book accused the merchants of Aberdeen of complicity in the practice of kidnapping children for colonial slavery.

The book caused a sensation and the magistrates' reaction was swift.

"Indian Peter", as he was soon to become popularly known, was charged with having issued "a scurrilous and infamous libel on the corporation of the city of Aberdeen, and whole members thereof", and the stock in hand of his book (350 copies) was burned in the marketplace by the local hangman.

He was imprisoned until he recanted the offending passages in a letter to "The Aberdeen Journal", was fined 10 shillings (50p) and then banished from the city, a heartbroken and ruined man.

All was not lost, however. A barrister, Andrew Crosbie, took an interest in the case, and by 1762 had secured £100 damages for Peter and £80 costs.

In 1768, 30 years after he had been taken by force from his native land, Peter Williamson received a further £200. During these proceedings, some of the town's public officers became implicated in the kidnapping scandal.

Suspicion fell on Walter Cochrane, the town clerk depute, Alexander Mitchell of Colpna, and Baillie William

Twelve years later, Fordyce's grave was opened to admit the body of his recently-deceased wife. Instead of a corpse, five or six blocks of granite were discovered. No trace of him was ever found.

Following his banishment from his native town, Peter had moved to Edinburgh, where he married Jean Colin, the daughter of a Newhaven farmer, in 1760. He opened a tavern in Parliament Close, near St Giles Cathedral, where he hung a sign describing himself as "from the other world".

The tavern was immortalised by Robert Fergusson in his poem "The Rising of the Session":

This vacance is a heavy doom
On Indian Peter's coffee room,
For a' his china pigs are

In wine the sucker biskets soom
As light's a flee.

The ingenuity and adaptability which Peter displayed during his Indian ordeal stood him in good stead in other business ventures. In 1762, he invented the basket-scythe. More inventions followed, such as a marking ink for linen and a portable printing press.

He was also active as a printer and publisher, exploiting his Indian adventures in further books and writing such works as "A Curious Collection of Moral Maxims and Wise Sayings" and "A General View of the Whole World".

An Edinburgh City Directory was produced in 1773, and three years later he began publication of "The Scot's Spy, or Critical Observer", a magazine along the lines of "The Spectator". This ran weekly for about six months, and was in turn replaced by "The New Scot's Spy" which had a somewhat shorter lifespan.

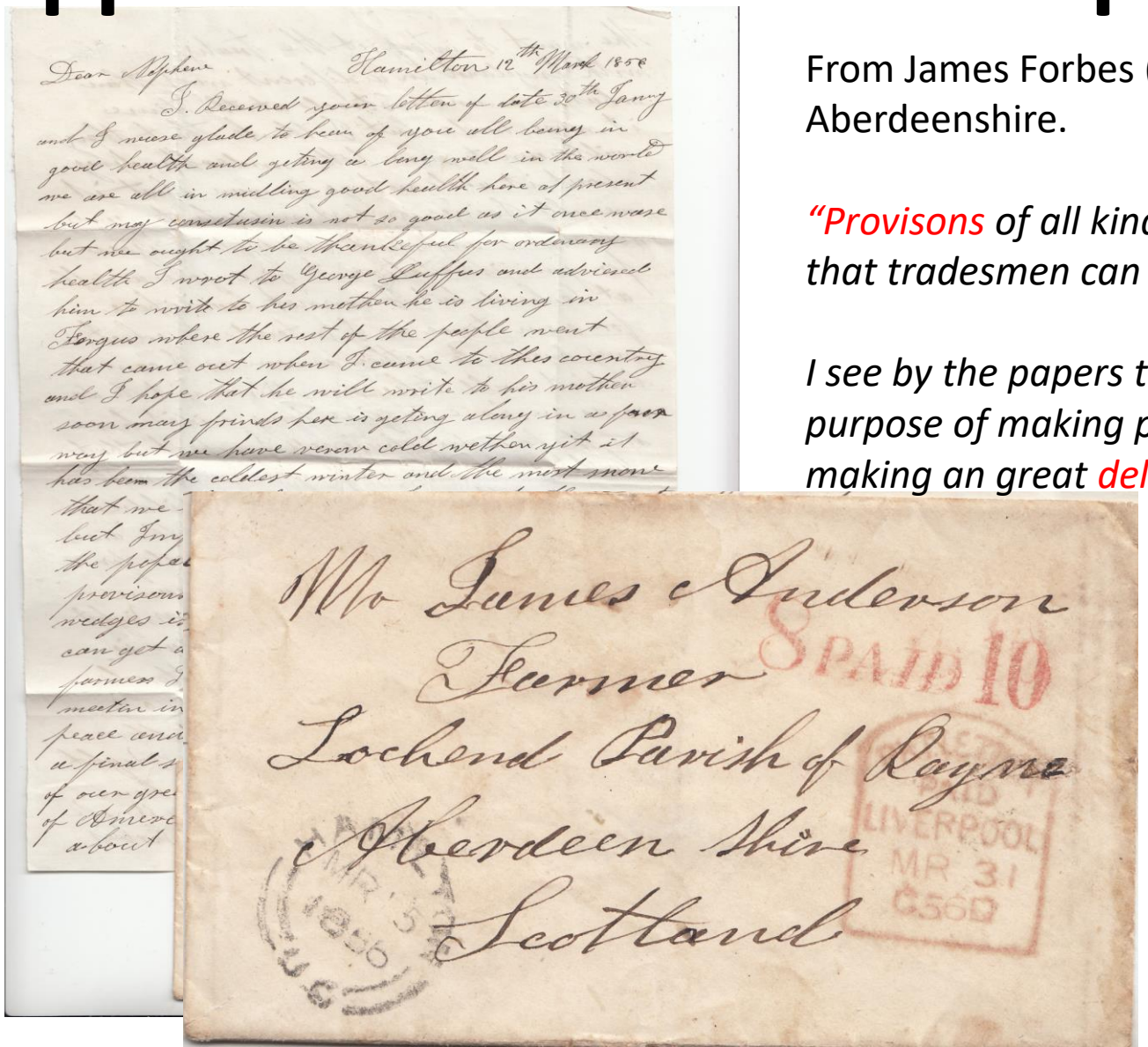
More successful was the penny post which he established, setting up his General Penny Post Office at Luckenbooth's and employing six postmen.

Indeed, this scheme was so successful that it was taken over by the Government and Peter was given a pension of £25 a year.

This pension proved timely, since he claimed that his third wife, Jean Wilson, whom he had married in 1777 (Jean Colin having died in 1769), had robbed him of three-quarters of the income of the post.

Peter returned to his former trade of tavern-keeping

Upper Canada 1856 Liverpool Packet Letter


Dear Nephew Hamilton 12th March 1856

I Received your letter of date 30th Janry and I more glade to heam of you all being in good health and geting a long well in the world we are all in midling good health here at present but my constetusin is not so good as it once wase but we ought to be thankeful for ordenary health I wrot to George Ruffus and advised him to write to his mother he is living in Fergus where the rest of the people went that came out when I cume to this coentry and I hope that he will write to his mother soon many frinds her is geting along in a fare way but we have verew cold wether yet it has been the coldest winter and the most snow

Mr James Anderson
Farmer
Lochend Parish of Rayne
Aberdeen Shire
Scotland

SPAID 10

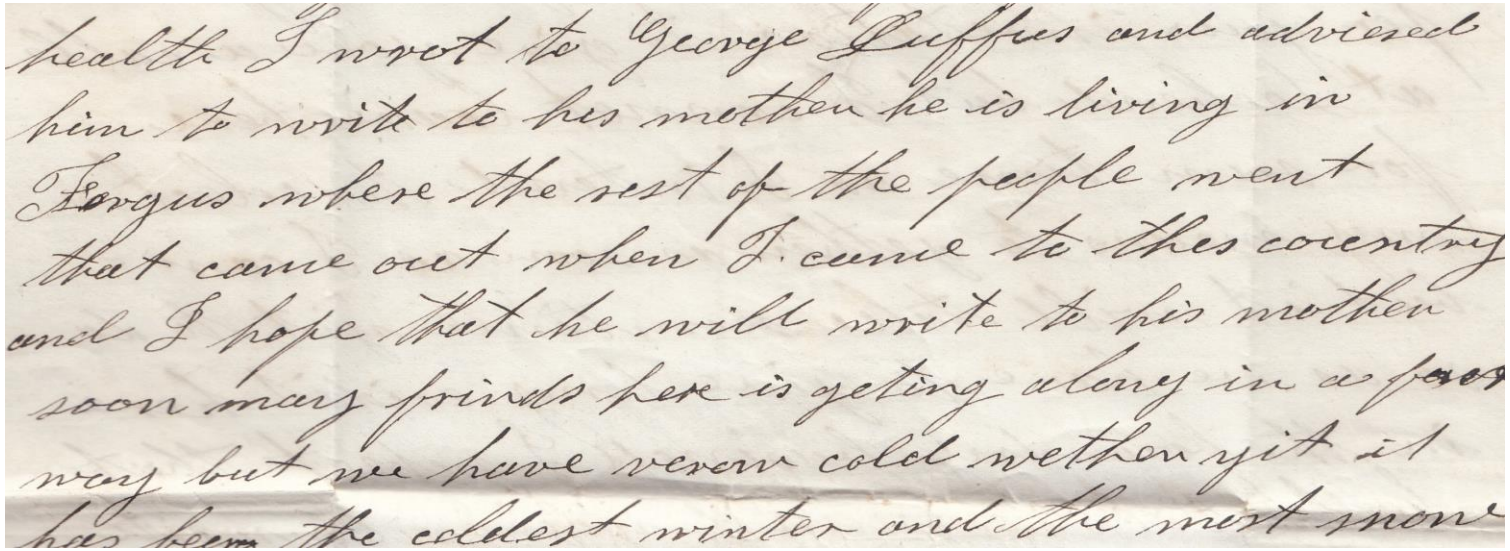
LIVERPOOL MR 31 C56D

- * March31 Treaty of Paris ends Crimean war.
- **1855-1857 Filibuster wars William Walker invades Nicaragua with a view to incorporation into USA , With support of President Franklin Pierce & becomes President. (Talk of Nicaragua canal at that time)

From James Forbes (Blacksmith / foundryman) late of Rayne Aberdeenshire.

"Provisons of all kinds is gigh inprice but wedges is good so that tradesmen can get along in a fare way

I see by the papers that the are meetin in Paris for the purpose of making peace ...the United States of America is making an great dell adow about Central America** "*



health I wrote to George Duffus and advised
him to write to his mother he is living in
Fergus where the rest of the people went
that came out when I came to thes coentry
and I hope that he will write to his mother
soon many frinds here is geting along in a good
way but we have verow cold wether yet it
has been the coldest winter and the most snow

"We have verow cold wether.... the coldest winter and the most snow .....since I came to the country"

* Record low -35 oC Average Snow 58"

The first settlers to this area were freed slaves, who formed what was known as the Pierpoint Settlement,(now Scotland Street) named after their leader, Richard Pierpoint, a United Empire Loyalist originally from Bondou, Senegal in Africa.
The primary developers were Adam Fergusson and James Webster, who had purchased 28 km² (7,000 acres) of land.[5] Both were later lawyers by profession. Until approximately 1850, an unwritten policy of restricted growth was implemented. Because Fergusson, Webster and some other Scottish emigrants owned the land, only Scots could purchase village lots.

Population 1841 was **184,** by1858 the settlement, with a population of 1,000, was incorporated as a village called Fergus in honour one of its founders, Adam Fergusson.

MIXED FRANKING

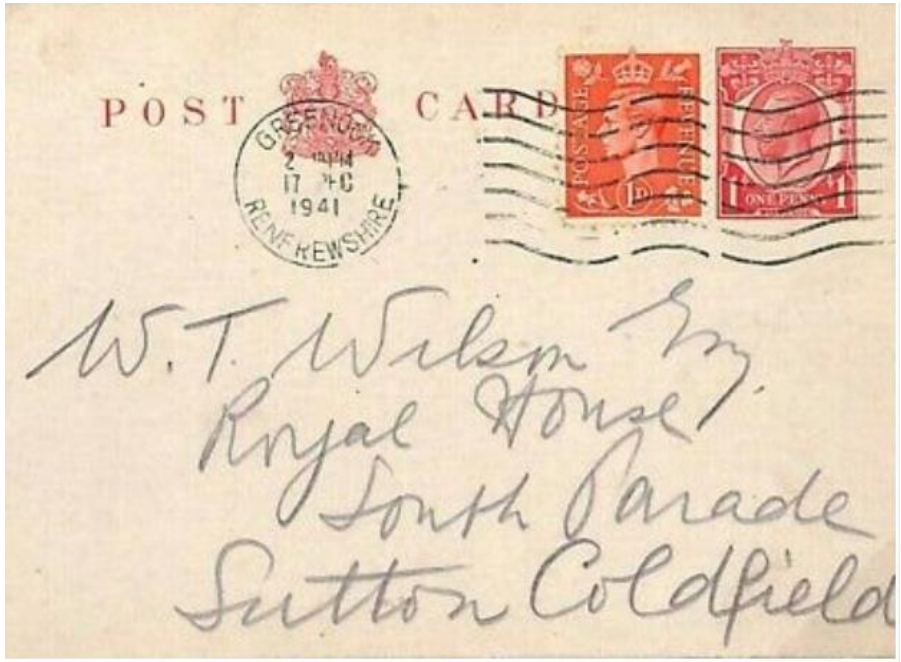
Where stamps of two authorities are used legitimately, each for a specific postal service.

China was not a member of the UPU and so HONG KONG stamps were needed at one of the British POs, eg SHANGHAI to convey to Europe.

Until China joined the UPU, and even later various European trading concessions used their own stamps overprinted CHINA

MIXED FRANKING, or not?

Two reigns?



Two Currencies ?

The term should be used for an item of mail carrying stamps from two postal authorities where each franking pays for a **distinct postal service**.

The most common would be international Postage Due

MIXED FRANKING

Where stamps of two authorities are legitimately used , each for a specific postal service .
Samoa was not admitted to the UPU until it became a German Colony in 1900 .

The stamps of their postal services only had validity to New Zealand, Honolulu, Australia, Colombia and San Francisco.

Additional Stamps had to be added for onward transmission.

The W. Agar Newspaper PO .Should be 9d but gets delivered at 6d rate to USA treated as a **Ship letter** with 4c added for Local delivery in San Francisco (Normally should be 5c for USA)

The second Samoa Post office opened by John Davis in 1886 Rate to San Francisco set at 3d but 5c US for onward delivery to Pennsylvania.

MIXED FRANKING

Samoa stamp 5d, double letter rate , but possibly philatelic use as Samoa did not charge for registration at this time, and stamp was new provisional .

US Registration was 8c

For transmission across the USA and onwards 13c US Stamps had to be added 5c+8c registration.

The “PM Apia “ is signature of the post master to indicate correct postage .

The Brothers Marquardt

By the 1899 Treaty of Berlin Samoa was partitioned between the US and Germany. As a German colony it was automatically accepted unto the UPU.

Re addressed to Corsica.

Postage due deleted ?

a troupe of Samoan performers spent almost a month in the Frankfurt zoo performing dances and songs, cavorting on specially constructed water-slides and paddling their imported canoes. While the demonstration of cannibalistic practices was not on the menu, boxing, wrestling, knife-dances and Samoan earth-cooking were. But far from wanting to recall Samoa's supposed cannibal past, the troupe was in Germany for political as much as entertainment purposes. In celebration of ten years of German colonial rule in Western Samoa, chief Tamasese Lealofi was on his way, he hoped, to see the Kaiser. The trip had been organised by the former police-chief of Apia Fritz Marquardt and his amateur anthropologist brother Carl. Unfortunately for Tamasese, the Marquardt brothers saw the tour primarily as lucrative entertainment and the chief and his entourage were forced to make a number of prolonged detours to various German zoos before they were finally granted an audience with the Kaiser.

From 1890 to the outbreak of war in 1914, Germany received visits on six different occasions by Samoan performance troupes. All but one were imported and organised by the impresarios Carl and Fritz Marquardt. While Germans

MIXED FRANKING- POSTAGE DUE

Postcard from Denmark carries 21 ore ,rate should be 25 ore. So the deficit under UPU rules is converted to 10 gold centimes which just happens to be 10 Swiss centimes.

MIXED FRANKING- FORWARDED MAIL

Not "POSTAGE DUE" as we understand it , but payment for another postal service. Here is a card from Denmark which has been delivered to the address but the lady has gone on a visit elsewhere.

The card has left the postal system so requires regular postage added for forwarding to a second address.

Danish franking is correct as printed matter (5 words only), but +GB 1d Postcard rate to forward within the UK

AIRMAIL is EXTRA !

- The letter enclosed has a Paris address dated Nov 13.
- It has not been written on board and the writing of "SS Mauretania" is in a different hand from the address and so the letter may have been handled by an agency for mailing and put in a bag on the ship or taken onboard by a friend of the writer who was sailing.

  There is a US 5 cent Airmail stamp in addition to the French one which seems to confirm agency handling as the two stamps are not cancelled until they reach New York Nov 22. with a huge duplex in a circle.

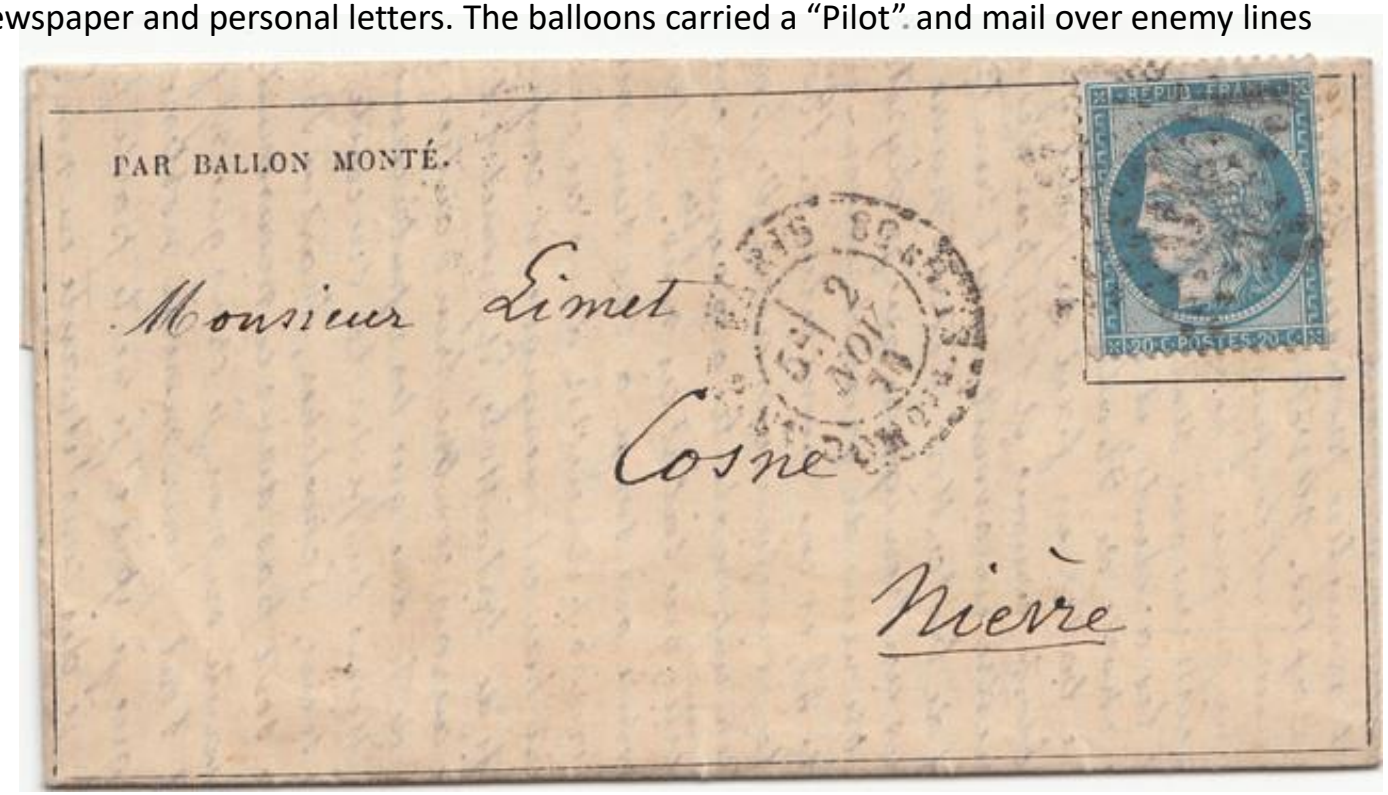
  So why the US stamp? The letter is expedited to the West coast by AIRMAIL from NY to Los Angeles and this has to be paid in US currency. Hence the legitimate **MIXED FRANKING.**

Bertram Joseph Feigenbaum *(1900 -84) American lawyer, served in the California legislature 1928.1930 & 1932. A founding trustee of Cancer Prevention Institute in California, his wife was* ***Dorothy*** *to whom this letter is addressed, and his daughter* ***Doris F Fisher*** *founded the* ***GAP clothing group****.*

*The letter begins " **Dot** Darling.....*
.....full of lady's chat, She has just been married and is setting up house. They have a live-in cook/Housekeeper, a valet /butler, a lady's maid and a cleaner. The staff have to have uniform provided $75 for the Butler. The Cook gets 400Francs a month ($18) , the Valet gets 600 ($24) and the maid gets 250 Fr per month .The Cooks allowance for food purchases is $10 per day..... she is going to get her hair done a meet husband for lunch in town ……the last paragraph mentions a friend died of pleurisy and another acquaintance who had come off drugs was depressed and had just shot himself ……. Bye!

WORLD'S 1ST REGULAR AIRMAIL

The Franco Prussian War 1870-72 Paris was besieged for 6 Months so a series of flights using ballons filled with coal gas (Methane/Hydrogen mix) were launched carrying a twice weekly newspaper and personal letters. The balloons carried a "Pilot". and mail over enemy lines



The date of launch indicates this balloon as "**le Ferdinand Flocon**" landed at Nantes 7hrs later 360 Km (= average speed 32mph)

No 4, *Mardi 1er Novembre 1870.*

PARAIT les Mercredi et Samedi à 10 h. du matin
D. JOUAUST, RÉDACTEUR

LETTRE-JOURNAL DE PARIS

Gazette des Absents

EN VENTE A PARIS Rue Saint-Honoré, 338 et au bureau du Figaro Rue Rossini, 3

Prix : 15 centimes

AVIS. — *Étant obligé, à cause de la Toussaint, de faire tirer le lundi notre numéro du mercredi, c'est au lundi que nous avons dû l'arrêter. Le numéro de samedi prochain commencera donc au mardi 1er Novembre.*

SAMEDI, 29 *Octobre* 1870. — RAPPORT MILITAIRE : 28 *Octobre*, 7 *h. soir.* Ce matin, avant le jour, le général de Bellemare a fait exécuter une surprise sur le Bourget par les francs-tireurs de la Presse. Après une fusillade d'une demi-heure, l'ennemi a été délogé du village et rejeté en arrière du ruisseau de la Morée, vers le pont Iblon. Dans la journée, trente pièces d'artillerie et des forces considérables d'infanterie ennemie sont descendues de Gonesse et d'Écouen. Leur feu n'a pu faire quitter le Bourget à nos hommes (deux bataillons de soutien), et, après une canonnade de plusieurs heures, la plus grande partie du corps ennemi s'est repliée vers le nord. Nos tirailleurs sont restés placés en avant du village, à la hauteur de la route n° 20, venant de Dugny à la route de Lille. Le gros de nos troupes est resté dans le village du Bourget, qu'elles vont mettre en état de défense. Drancy a été également occupé, sans que l'ennemi ait tenté de le défendre. Il a laissé entre nos mains quelques prisonniers, des sacs et des armes.

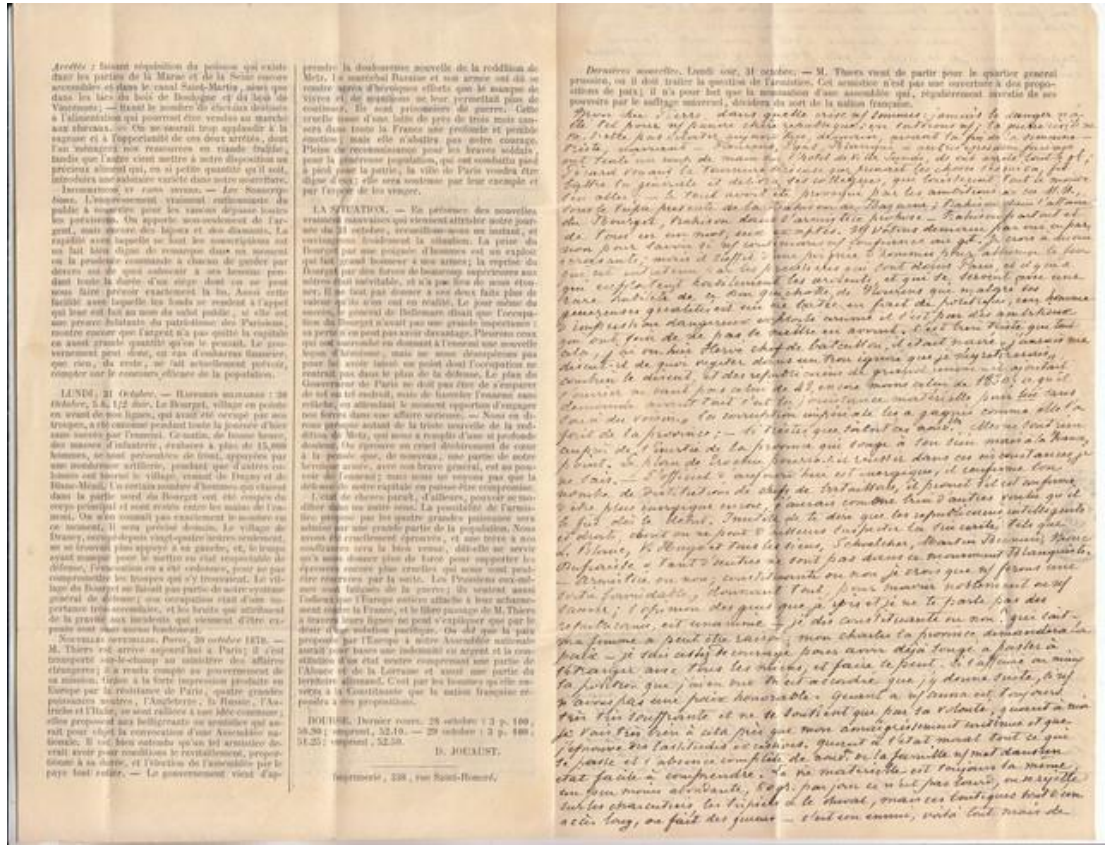
ACTES OFFICIELS. — *Décrets :* réservant exclusivement la décoration de la Légion d'honneur à la récompense des services militaires ; — supprimant la garde impériale ; — ouvrant un crédit de 40,000 fr. pour être affecté à la construction des ballons, et chargeant M. Dupuy de Lôme de s'occuper de l'exécution et de la direction des travaux « avec toute l'activité possible. »

INFORMATIONS ET FAITS DIVERS. — *Correspondance photographique.* On s'occupe très-sérieusement, à l'administration des postes, d'appliquer à la correspondance privée le système des dépêches photographiées, employé par le gouvernement. On enverrait de Paris une série de questions auxquelles les pigeons apporteraient les réponses réunies sur un petit papier par le procédé photographique. On estime qu'un seul pigeon pourrait rapporter jusqu'à vingt mille réponses. — *Les Lettres prussiennes.* Toutes les lettres trouvées sur les blessés prussiens sont unanimes sur ce point, que l'ennemi a été fort étonné de notre résistance, et les réflexions qu'elle lui inspire sont empreintes d'une mélancolie qui ressemble un peu au découragement. — *Culture maraîchère.* Tous les marais des environs de Paris qui sont protégés par le feu de nos forts vont être mis en culture. On y plantera des verdures qui viendront donner à notre alimentation un nouvel appoint, précieux surtout si nous sommes forcés d'en venir à l'usage exclusif de la viande salée. — *Le Charbon.* On s'était beaucoup inquiété de l'imminence du manque de charbon de bois. L'administration va être en mesure d'en fournir deux cents sacs par jour. D'un autre côté, les marchands viennent d'être autorisés à fabriquer du charbon. Voilà donc encore une inquiétude qui peut aller rejoindre toutes les autres.

DIMANCHE, 30 *Octobre*, 1870. — RAPPORTS MILITAIRES : *Saint-Denis*, 28 *Octobre.* (Ce rapport, du général de Bellemare, est l'amplification de celui qu'on a lu plus haut. Le général appuie sur la précision et la vigueur avec laquelle les francs-tireurs de la Presse ont exécuté le mouvement qui leur a été commandé, et déclare hautement qu'il n'a eu qu'à se louer du sang-froid et de l'énergie de nos troupes. Il conclut ainsi son rapport :) La prise du Bourget, audacieusement attaqué, vigoureusement tenu, malgré la nombreuse artillerie de l'ennemi, est une opération peu importante en elle-même ; mais elle donne la preuve que, même sans artillerie, nos jeunes troupes peuvent et doivent rester sous le feu plus terrifiant que véritablement meurtrier de l'ennemi. Elle élargit le cercle de notre occupation au delà des forts, donne de la confiance à nos soldats et augmente les ressources en légumes pour la population parisienne. Nos pertes, que je ne connais pas encore exactement, sont minimes (tout au plus une vingtaine de blessés et quatre ou cinq tués). Nous avons fait quelques prisonniers. — P. S. 29 *Octobre*, 6 *h. matin.* Hier, à 7 h. 1/2, l'ennemi essaya une attaque à la baïonnette à la gauche du village. Reçu à bout portant par une compagnie du 14e mobile, il s'enfuit à la première décharge, laissant deux blessés entre nos mains. A la faveur de la nuit il put emporter les autres blessés et les morts, parmi lesquels on m'assure que se trouve un officier. (Cette attaque nous a coûté 2 tués et 7 blessés.) Les blessés prisonniers ont déclaré que nous avions eu devant nous, dans la journée d'hier, deux régiments de la garde et quatre batteries d'artillerie. La nuit a été calme ; rien de nouveau ce matin. — 29 *Octobre*, 7 *h. matin.* A la suite du rapport adressé ce matin, le général de Bellemare a envoyé vers midi la dépêche suivante : « Le feu continue par intermittence, comme hier. Pas d'attaque d'infanterie ; nous sommes en très-bonne position ; nous tenons et nous y restons. Les résultats du combat d'hier au soir ont été importants ; le terrain en avant de nos tirailleurs est couvert de cadavres prussiens ; un de leurs officiers, blessé, est prisonnier. » Dans l'attaque, le feu des batteries a cessé, et elles se sont repliées vers Gonesse.

ACTES OFFICIELS. — *Décrets :* appelant à l'activité les jeunes gens qui forment le contingent de la classe de 1870 ; — instituant une commission chargée d'assurer la bonne exécution et la complète utilisation des commandes d'armes, munitions et matériel de guerre, faites soit par le gouvernement, soit à la suite de souscriptions dues à l'initiative privée. —

LETTRE JOURNAL de PARIS



The newspaper recounts a gallant breakout of French troops which drove off the Prussians at Le Bourget ! (29 Oct)

Two days later it announces that the fortress town of Metz in Alsace has surrendered.

There is mention of moves for a possible Armistice.

The last page is blank for a personal message .
The handwriting is neat but tiny, and at times hard to read . It has not been censored, and would no doubt interest the Prussians as it freely discusses the possibility of an armistice, morale, discord between republican and Monarchists, rationing and military information. Victor Hugo and others are mentioned.

In all 66 ballons flew, (only 8 failed to deliver) 11,000kg of mail, 380 carrier pigeons, and 160 passengers made the flights.

Tiny personal letter carried on the Balloon “**Le Fulton**” 30 Oct1870 took 3 days to reach Dieppe ! (151Km North) average speed = 2 mph

Out of course ~ Dr FRANKE

- A salutary lesson. Unless you know your stuff you can get stuffed !

- Dr Richard Franke was Chief medical officer in the German period in Samoa , he was also a stamp collector and entrepreneur.

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means “not cancelled at source, and inserted into the postal system elsewhere en route”

- Samoan stamps originate in Apia but not posted there. Entered the Postal System in LEVUKA Fiji 670 miles away on 20 DE 1908.

- Picks up a LONDON F. S. Registration label (no Date) delivered Charlottenburg 3 Feb 1909 . 6 Weeks later

Bought at Stampex 1985 ..... What should I have known that I know now?

Defacing Obliterator

Finally a nod to the late Sandy Mackie, Gordon Highlanders, and the Burma Star .

When the Japanese invaded Burma , in June 1942, existing stocks of Imperial Postal stationery was DEFACED as shown.

Initially made valid with a Black Japanese “chop” .

In Nov 1942 the puppet Government of “Independent Burma” took over running the postal service.

However, many Burmese began to believe the Japanese had no intention of giving them real independence. Aung San, father of future Prime Minister Aung San Suu Kyi, and nationalist leaders formed an Anti-Fascist Organisation in August 1944, asking the United Kingdom to form a coalition with them against the Japanese. Subsequently, negotiations began between the Burmese and the British for independence.